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The Colorado Miners.

Some of the union miners who have been driven out of a Colorado mining town by something akin to a vigilance society, composed of all sorts of citizens and non-union men, have sent a petition to President ROOSEVELT asking him to intervene and take measures to have them returned to the district and there protected. Accompanying the petition is the statement of a man who avers that he was not only deported but badly beaten, so much so that he is even now suffering from most serious injuries.

Whatever sympathy may naturally and properly attach to the case of any man who has been the victim of a mob's brutality, and however urgent may appear the necessity for the law's vindication, the appeal from Colorado has a decidedly one sided and ex parte aspect. Why is there no petition in behalf of the hundreds of non-union men who were brutally beaten, maimed and disfigured by these same petitioners? Why is there no one to address a prayer to President ROOSEVELT in behalf of those who were dependent upon the seventeen nonunion miners who were blown into eternity on the 6th of last June?

We do not allege that an appeal would properly lie in any of these cases, but it

would come with at least as good grace. The truth is that in Colorado the unions went too far. They defied the law and proceeded to run the community with shotgun, dynamite and the torch. And they met the fate in Colorado which, under like conditions, they will find, thank God, awaiting them in every State in the Union.

No Important Reforms for Russia.

The hope that the christening of the Czarevitch would be signallized by the proclamation of a Constitution proves to have had no foundation. There is no sign of any relaxation of the perfidious resolve to Russianize the Grand Duchy of Finland, neither is there any material change in the laws which subject the Jews to grievous disabilities. The minor concessions announced by NICHOLAS II. leave the autocratic system intact, and relegate the friends of free institutions to revolutionary methods.

The primary purpose of the proclamation is to strengthen the props of the dynasty and the bureaucracy by propitiating the peasantry and the rank and file of the army, who, of course, are sants in uniform. The belief has been current that the use of the knout became extinct in Russia's civil life when serfdom was abolished more than forty years ago. As a matter of fact, that instrument of punishment has continued to be employed throughout the rural districts, which constitute ninetyfive hundredths of Russia's territory. The edict issued to commemorate the christening of the heir to the throne abolishes the use of the knout among the rural classes and curtails it in the army and navy. It appears, also, that a general reduction of the penalties imposed for common law offences is proclaimed, together with a general amnesty for all past political offences, except in cases of murder. Persons arrested for offences the punishment for which would not have involved the loss of civil rights are pardoned, provided they had not been sentenced at the time of the Czarevitch's birth. Some other ostensible concessions to political offenders are really varueless, because they cannot be turned to account in any individual case with-

out bureaucratic approval.

Absolutely nothing is done for the lews, except to set aside the fines that ave been levied upon Jewish communes whenever individual Jews have avoided military service. Equally exasperating is the semblance of generosity exhibited toward Finland. What the Finns want is the observance of the oath, subscribed by ALEXANDER I. and by all his successors, to uphold the civil and military autonomy guaranteed to Finland when the Grand Duchy accepted the head of the House of ROMANOFF for its sovereign. Not only is there no trace of an intention to recede from the assimilative policy prosecuted with so much rigor during the last few years, but on the very day (Aug. 24) when the proclamation was issued appeared an imperial order directing that the Finnish military district shall be abolished as a distinctive district and merged in that of St. Petersburg. So far, then, as military duties are concerned, the Finn has become a Russian, and may at any moment be ordered to the furthest bounds of the empire. In view of this and many another flagrant violation of the Finnish Constitution, hollow indeed must seem the permission granted to Finns who have left their country without the sanction of Russian authorities to return within a year. Exasperating, also, will prove the declaration, described as "relief for the Finns," that all fines imposed on Finnish communities for failure to elect representatives to the Russian sham-substitute for their former legislature, or delegates to military recruiting boards, during 1902 and 1903, are re-Neither are the Finns likely to regard as an act of remarkable beneficence the setting apart of \$1,500,000 from the money raised by taxation in Finland for the benefit of landless people in the

cause to be grateful are the soldiers and the peasants. Provision is made in the manifesto not only for the education of the children of officers and soldiers who have been victims of the war, but also for the maintenance of families whose breadwinners have fallen in the service of their country. So much the autocrat and his bureaucrats were bound allaying the discontent of the peasantry. It will be remembered that when the serfs were emancipated they were allowed to purchase the lands which they had been wont to till, the purchase money being payable in installments stretching over a long period. These payments have fallen into arrears, but the Czar now definitely remits all such arrears in the case of those peasants who formerly were serfs of the Crown, and who constitute about one-half of the whole body of rural cultivators. This looks, at the first glance, like a tremendous boon; but it is doubtful whether the revenues of the Crown will be seriously affected, because the arrears could not have been collected without inflaming to a dangerous degree the discontent of the rural population.

The truth is that this christening proclamation is a mockery to those Russian patriots who pray for at least the rudiments of self-government. They asked for bread. They have received a stone.

With the Downhaulers.

Mr. CARL SCHURZ did not speak without knowledge or authority when he announced one month ago that he was for Judge PARKER because Judge PARKER was for the withdrawal of the American flag and sovereignty from our Philippine possessions.

The speech of acceptance delivered at Esopus on Aug. 10 left the candidate's opinion on this subject still in doubt. Judge PARKER used the phrase "selfgovernment" and avoided the word 'independence" in referring to the future of the Filipinos. There is self-government, in the American sense, to-day in Porto Rico, for example; but that is a different thing from the independence of Porto Rico, which nobody has yet advocated openly.

This is what Judge PARKER said in his speech of acceptance:

"The accident of war brought the Philippine into our possession and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which thus came to us but that responsibility will be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and giving them the assurance that it will come as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it."

A corkscrew letter written by Mr. JOHN G. MILBURN of Buffalo extracted from Judge PARKER on Monday last a more definite expression of his views on the surrender of the territory acquired by the accident of war:

" You are entirely right in assuming that as employed the phrase 'self-government' it was intended to be identical with independence, political and territorial. After noting the priticism referred to by you, I am still unable to understand how it can be said that a people enjoy self-government while another nation may in any degree whatever control their actions. But to take away all possible opportunities for conjecture, it shall be made clear in the letter of acceptance that I am in hearty ac cord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely promise to them now to take such action as soon as t can prudently be done."

This is a pronouncement of the first importance, and it is the first pronouncement of any importance whatsoever that Judge PARKER has made since he sent his gold telegram to Mr. SHEEHAN. The intervention of Mr. MILBURN has resolted in a statement from the Democratic candidate which leaves nothing to be desired in the way of positiveness and clarity.

Mr. SCHURZ was right. Judge PARKER is with him and the Boston anti-imperialists of the Edward Atkinson school-and with BRYAN himself-on BRYAN'S paramount issue of 1900, already once voted on by the people. Judge PARKER is squarely with the downhaulers of the flag, the curtailers of American territory, the advocates of the surrender of possessions acquired by war and purchase, the abandoners of the position of advantage gained in the Far East with reference to the tremendous question of the open door in China and the Asiatic commerce of the future. He is a reactionary against the patriotic policy of WILLIAM MCKINLEY. faithfully pursued by THEODORE ROOSE-VELT, JOHN HAY, ELIHU ROOT and WIL-LIAM H. TAFT.

More than that. The reasons which Judge PARKER gives in his speech of acceptance, as explained by his letter to Mr. MILBURN, for withdrawal from the Philippines apply unerringly and with equal force to the abandonment of Porto Rico. That also was brought into our possession by an accident of war-the same war. He is for treating the Filipinos precisely as we treated the Cubans; is it conceivable that his philosophy discriminates against the Porto Ricans? He is for making a promise of independence now to the Filipinos; on what principle would he withhold from the Porto Ricans a similar promise of independence?

Thus it appears that Judge PARKER stands without reserve or qualification for territorial retrenchment and a general downhauling of the American flag in both oceans. We imagine that when election day comes he will be astonished to discover how many American voters his frank avowal of reactionary sentiments has profoundly interested.

The Movement of Wheat Growing.

The United States wheat crop of 1891 was 612,000,000 bushels. The bumper erop of a decade later gave 748,000,000 bushels. During eight of the intervening nine years the crop fell below 600 .-000,000 bushels. For four of those years it was below 500,000,000 bushels. In other words, notwithstanding the influx of many thousands of settlers and the increase in acreage planted in wheat from 40,000,000 acres in 1891 to 50,000,000 acres in 1903, our crop is showing no material increase in bushels.

This question forms the topic of an We repeat that the only classes of the instructive and suggestive article by

Russian population that have much Mr. C. W. THOMPSON of the University of South Dakota in the August number of the Quarterly Journal of Economics Although Mr. THOMPSON restricts his proposition and his illustrations to the State of Minnesota, his conclusions are of general application. He finds that wheat culture on an extensive scale is only possible in areas of cheap land on the frontier. As settlement advances to do in self-defence. A large pecuniary toward those areas the increase in land sacrifice is also made for the purpose of | values prohibits their profitable use for crops yielding so small a cash return per acre as that which comes from wheat. This finds illustration in the transfer of the wheat centres of the country from the South and from New York State to Ohio and Illinois and thence to the Northwest. The fact that the area formerly known as the "frontier" has practically disappeared from our national geography accounts for the comparative fixity of our wheat output.

The lands of the belt formerly devoted almost exclusively to wheat raising have acquired value by the advancing line of denser settlement. Their intensive cultivation yields to their owners many times their possible return from wheat, while their greatly increased value per acre naturally favors smaller holdings. Many of these are too small for the operation of the most effective systems of modern economical machinery for planting and reaping. The wheat fields of an earlier day were often measured in thousands of acres. Most of them are now divided into holdings of comparatively limited area and are devoted to more intensive systems of diversified production. The large farm has been pushed further out to a less valuable and less fertile soil, and increased acreage is not compensated by an increased

production. The inference, and doubtless the log of it, is that a day not far distant will a the farming areas of Minnesota, Dakota and Kansas resembling those of New York, Ohio and Indiana at the present time. Our wheat crop has doubled during the last twenty-five years. There is no sign whatever that the experience will be repeated during the next quarter of a century. There is even a clear possibility that our maximum crop during hat time will not greatly exceed our bumper crop of 1901. Of that which we do get we shall eat more at home and have less for export.

A Philadelphia Generalization Not Justified by the Facts.

The poll in the Union at the Presidential election of 1896 was 13,923,378 and in 1990 it was 13,961,566. That is, the total votes cast at the later election were only about as many as were polled four years before.

That comparatively stationary vote in 1900, in spite of the large increase in the population of the Union during the four years, was remarkable. The Record of Philadelphia draws from it the inference that about a million voters "stayed at home" in 1900, "evidently Democrats who would not vote for free silver and Republicans who could not vote for imperialism."

Unquestionably that would be very significant if it was a true generalization The fact is, however, that outside of the States of the old Southern Confederacy there was an aggregate increase in the poll which was about normal, or more than half a million. In the Northern States the Democrats polled a vote which was usually full, and in the States where the hobby of "anti-imperialism" was apparently most ridden the poll showed an increase which was about normal.

The election of 1896 drew out a poll extraordinarily great proportionally to the voting population. It was more than that of 1892 by 1,864,027 votes. The election of 1900 was not so exciting, for there was much less fear of the possible triumph of Bryanism, yet the poll in the Northern and Border States showed an increase of over half a million votes. In the distinctly Southern States there was a falling off, but even our Philadelphia contemporary will not be likely to attribute that diminution to either Democratic disgust with free silver or Republican hatred of "imperialism."

In New York the Bryan poll increased from 551,369 to 678,386, and the McKinley poll from 819,838 to 821,992. In New Jersey the whole poll increased from 371,014 in 1896 to 401,050 in 1900, and in Massachusetts from 401,548 to 414,251. Pennsylvania, we will acknowledge, showed a slight falling off from its enormous poll of nearly twelve hundred thousand votes in 1896.

It will be seen that the returns of the last two elections afford no indications of popular lassitude in any of the States where there was a serious political contest, whatever the cause. Nor is there likely to be any at the election of 1904.

The direct free silver issue, unquestionably, is out of the present canvass. but the affronts to the Bryanite Democrats by gold Democratic newspapers like the Philadelphia Record may kindle a resentment among them which will be serious in its results.

The Long Game in Golf.

The scores made by the professional golfers at Deal will give all lovers of the ancient and royal game something to think about. The course was stretched out to its full length by the setting back of the tees, and the total playing distance was 6,495 yards. Nevertheless, the winner did 36 holes in 158, and following him were seven others who made 166 or better. These are scores of much the same sort as these same players make when they play on links not over 6,000 yards in length. The inference seems to be that the commonly accepted theory as to the relations of the long and the short game s not faultless.

Golfers are in the habit of saying that the long game is of little importance, that it is the short game that counts. This is undoubtedly true when the players are equally matched in their long game. According to the accounts, it was in putting that the professionals at Deal fell short of the general standard of their game. But what chance would an ordinary amateur golfer of the first rank-accepting the men who get four or five strokes on TRAVIS as being of

that rank-have with these profes- THE BRITISH VIEW OF BEL-

None whatever. And it would not be the short game which would defeat the amateur. The professional can make the distance in fewer strokes than the amateur, and he does it by his long driving and his long brassies. Furthermore, he can play an iron for distances which send the amateur to his brassy, and in so doing the professional can pull his ball out of lies which would baffle the amateur with his wooden club.

On long courses it is the long game that wins. When a player who cannot drive more than 175 yards and brassy nearly the same distance comes to a hole 400 yards long or more, he must take three to the green. The professional, who can drive well over 200, will reach that green in two. A difference of one stroke on each of the long holes on a long course will leave the amateur entirely out of the fight.

The Status of McCarren.

The Hon. PATRICK HENRY MCCARREN must have some trouble in knowing just where he is at. The Hon. VICTOR JUGURTHA DOWLING, the Tammany chief of staff, hurls this defiance at the Brooklyn Boss:

" I am going to run the campaign here, and do not recognize McCARREN. I do not know he is politically alive and will not know it all through the campalen."

Is McCarren alive? Is McCarren dead? Stern VICTOR neither knows nor cares. There is no modus vivendi between the hostile powers. For the purposes of this campaign, as it is seen and waged from the latitude of East Fourteenth street, McCARREN is obliterated, vanished, non-existent. He is Mrs. HARRIS. Mr. DOWLING doesn't believe there is no sich a person.

If Mr. McCarren had not been very live and lively last spring, the Hon. Vic-TOR JUGURTHA DOWLING would not have the happiness of putting his whole soul into the Parker canvass.

"Who is that fellow? Put him out! I don't know him," said the Prodigal Son to his rejoicing sire; and so the Good Brother was "ignored."

Of the many associations and institutions for humane endeavor in New York there is none doing more effective service than the St. John's Gulld. Since July its seaside hospital has treated over 2,200 patients and its floating hospital has carried out over summer, as the Health Department has testified, has been marked by an unusually large amount of suffering among the children of the poor, and to deal with the emergency properly the guild has been put to so much expense that it now needs \$15,000 additional to enable it to continue its hospitals in operation during the summer. The mere announcement of that need ought to be enough to bring in the money

at once for so noble and necessary an institution of humanity. The hospitals are in charge of physicians of special ability, Dr. ABRAHAM JACOBI being the president of its medical board, and in every respect the guild deserves support and commendation.

The victory of the rifle team of the New York National Guard at Fort Biley over the teams of the army, the navy and the militia organizations of other States ought to send a thrill of pride through every New Yorker. It is a satisfying demonstration of the utility of the State rifle ranges and of the earnestness of the work done on them furthermore, to instil a little respect for the militiamen into the Regulars, and may possibly suggest to the forces of disorder that this State is fairly well provided with men behind the guns. Soldiers who can shoot to hit are the most efficient sort.

THE CANAL SWINDLE. Cerdial Expressions of Detestation From

Up the State. From the Binghamton Press dred thousand readers the article reprinted to-day

from THE SUN on the canal job and swindle.

THE SUN takes the position as to the nature of the scheme that the Binghamion Press has taken from the beginning of its career.

Nothing of importance has yet been done in carrying out the canal job. Resubmission of the uestion is possible and practicable. The Bing amion Press heartly favors resubmissi

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser. Under the caption "Undo the Canal Infamy" THE Sun published yesterday a double leaded leading editorial article on the canal situation in this State which is reprinted on this page. All should read it from beginning to end. It shows how the barge canal scheme was "jammed through." THE SUN asserts—and doubtless it can prove the correct-ness of its statement—that it is already clear that this so-called "one hundred million dollar canal"
will cost the people of this State three hundred millions and is likely to cost a vast deal more. windle of this or any other age," and calls upon he people, while there is yet time, to demand and

From the Ithaca Journal The Sun comes out in an emphatic demand that the thousand-ton barge canal project be resubmitted to the people of New York. It claims that the sober second thought of the people ought to have a chance to assert itself." The votes that burdened the taxpayers of the State with this a came mostly from Greater New York and were cast, mostly, by voters who do not pay taxes. How would THE SUN go to work to change the New York city vote? It says that "were it again to be sub-mitted to the people it would be overwhelmingly voted down." How does it know? We wish that it might be thus submitted and thus voted down.
The farmers of the State are opposed to the canal
almost to a man. They will rejoice to see the case reopened. But how can it be done?

From the Binghamton Press In this county the movement to bring the ques-ion up anew in the Legislature is already taking ne county will be heard in no uncer tain tones at Albany the coming winter.

Other counties will doubtless follow Broome's example. Even in New York and Eric there will arise a strong party to declare emphatically

the calling of a halt in the march of the grafters toward the public crib.

The Legislature can kill the project, root and branch, if it will, of its own motion.

The Quest of a Foreign Bride TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: "Invita Min-erva" should go to Ireland for a wife. In that green isle he will find the fairest and noblest women in

the world, barring, of course, the dear girls of the United States. United States.

If he doesn't lose his heart to the pretty girls of Dublin his head will be completely turned by the beauties of Galway. If he is able to escape the fascinations of Queenstown queens, Cork coquettes, and Belfast belies, he will have a devil of a time for-getting the ladies of Limerick. How I envy him the trip! Does he want a secretary!

WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE

Pilduzer's Nightingale.

From the St. Louis Republic.

Dithyramb could sing the fishes out of a stream, the snakes out of their holes, the bats out of their trees, and the birds out of the blue cerulean. The world would be glad to hear from eld Dithyramb Dick again. He hasn't warbled a single warb in a stable but these

LIGERENT RIGHTS.

An American Statesman Glances at His tory, and Then Wonders. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: historian of the growth of the law of nations since the beginning of Pitt's wars against France who can, with a keen sense of humor which there is no tinge of international

> Parliament on the evening of Aug. 11, on the rights and duties of neutrals and belligerents, will discover many interesting objects. in the Commons complained vigorously and properly against Russia for looking at food-stuffs as contraband, unless clearly destined yet, in June, 1793, a British Order in Counc in face of protest by the United States, commanded British cruisers to detain all American vessels laden with "cora, flour or meal" bound to "any" French port, and send

the vessels to a convenient British port, in order, first, that the foodstuffs be purchased by the British Government on a specified basis, and, secondly, as was distinctly avowed, t starve the French people into submission as well as protect British people from hunger. The United States, using in 1793 much the same reasons against declaring food contra band as were recently employed in Parliament argued in vain. A subsequent treaty between the two Governments having created a join commission to which was to be referred the American contention regarding foodstuffs as contraband, the British orders were declared o have been illegal, and damages were awarded to American claimants.

Earnest denunciations have been heard

in London against the detaining by a bel-ligerent of a neutral vessel, bound between neutral ports, and taking therefrom diplomatic agents of his enemy (in which clas were Mason and Slidell); but history has told us that during our colonial re-Great Britain took from a neutral vessel with a neutral destination a diplomatic agent, Mr Laurens, who had been sent by our Colonia Congress to The Hague, and confined him as a prisoner in the Tower of London till exhanged for Lord Cornwallis Mr. Gibson Bowles declared in the Commons

a few evenings ago: That it was not possible to co of war lawfully except in one of the ports of the country to which it belonged, and that these ves opol, though they passed the Straits on the pretence that they were merchant vessels. That gave us a strong ground of remonstrance with the Rus-sian Government.

How many Confederate cruisers, built and armed in England during our war of secession, and recognized in British ports, in deflance of our protests, ever saw the coast line of the seceded States?

Mr. Balfour told the Commons that it was now agreed on all hands that a neutral port for his operations. Since when has it been agreed? Great Britain argued at Geneva that public law had not put any restrictions whatever on purchases by a belligerent in a neutral port of provisions, coal or supplies, excepting munitions of war, and that belligerent vessels could repair and refit in neutral ports, bring in prizes and sell them there. All those things were in the discretion of the neutral and did not, as England urged thirty our years ago, make a "base." She insisted then that she could not law-

fully detain in her colonial ports a cruiser commissioned by Jefferson Davis, even although it had been fitted out and entered British ports, in violation of neutrality, and had never seen a port in Confederato juris-

None of the Confederate cruisers obtaining coal and supplies in British ports carried prizes into Confederate ports. The Shenan-doah netoriously burned hers. The Geneva tribunal awarded damages in favor of the United States only in the cases of the Alabama, Florida and Shenandoah after she left felbourne, and their tenders. For the careers of five other devastating cruisers which had hospitalities in British ports no responsi-bility, even under the "three rules," was fastened upon Great Britain. And that was only thirty-four years ago!
One is curious to see how much since then,

as tested by coming British treatment of rights have diminished and neutral duties NEW YORK, Aug. 25.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am of the opinion that attacks on the policy of nava enlargement will prove a boomerang. To deprecate the power and influence of the navy at this time is not only unwise, but ridiculous, in view of the sorry plight of Russia, owing to the impotence of her navy. With a well equipped and well manned navy we smashed the power of Spain with the loss of but one man. It's all very well to prate about the danger of the "big stick," but if it's needed, I want my country to have it.

An American of Irish birth, John Barry, was the father of the American Navy, and from his time down it has been the shield and the pride of the nation. Theoretically, I am in favor of the abolition of all forms of war, but in the language of Grover Cleveland. "It's a condition that confronts us, not theory.

With our vast coast line, studded with the wealth of the nation, we can't afford to take any chances. Boston, New York, Philadel-phia, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle-what an array of expose property and life, and what fatulty to babble about a few millions more or less to be expended in their safeguarding.

Modern warfare requires fleets that take

many years to build. Washington said: "It is to be regretted that democratical States must feel before they see." President Roose velt's plan is to be prepared, not preparing And that just makes all the difference between Japan and Russia. Besides, preparedness prevents war. With

the Panama Canal in course of preparation, the Philippine Islands still on our hands, ou vast international interests, England yearly increasing her naval strength with almos impregnable fortifications at our very doors, it seems to me to be the part of "safe and sane Americanism" to have a navy adequate for any and all purposes to enable us to strike quickly and effectively if occasion requires.

What is true of the navy is true of the army, except that owing to our position we do no need such a large one.

The army and navy forever.
Three oheers for the Red, White and Blue. MICHAEL F. O'DONOGRUE. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.

Voted for the Elder Harrison and Is Going to

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The other day THE SUN propounded the query, "Where are the Buchanan survivors?"—as if seeking information n matters of ancient history. In THE SUN day one answers, saying: "Here I am, at your ser-vice," and says he voted for Buchanan in 1856 and lives to tell it. Another "survivor" answers saying: "I voted for Fremont in 1856; and did it in the Commonwealth of Ohlo."

Bless the dear boys! Why, I voted for William

Henry Harrison in 1836; and again in 1840, when I stumped it for him and the whole ticket, "log cabins, hard cider" and all, and in that same commonwealth of Ohio. And now I am ready stump Jersey for Theodore Roosevelt, who hadn't begun to be born when I first voted for President case of the "survival of the fittest" MORRISTOWN, Aug. 24. IBAAC J. ALLEN

Over the Border to Boltz. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Boltz is or was ne of us. In 1853 he discovered our most far spring, which contains properties curative of all to housemaid's knee. His Spring," an ode to the waters, beginning

"Coruscating, vivifying, Osculating Spring!" ore than one old Canadian's sci also wrote "Canada Redunda" and other strange pleces' which disappeared about the time of the portrait of him is good but misleading

those of Mr. Ham Lewis, which however, are not really pink, but that beautiful tint called by the French cerise.

H. F. MACDONALD. though, that if that merger had ever got a look at you they wouldn't ever been any victory. They'd a jos' stompled long about their business. You ain't big enough to buck even a woodnaw." PRESTON, Canada, Aug. 22.

RACING COWS AT ST. LOUIS.

Particulars of a Not Very Sensational bu

Highly Interesting Contest. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your St. Louis correspondent finds difficulty in discovering educational material at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition That which muses seldom educates, yet it is the catchy items of exhibition that make a fair popular if it reaches popularity. Ten persons go there to be amused to one who seeks inofterness, take a backward view over a struction in any particular theme. Only when amusement deepens into interest and induces a study of practical application does any educational process occur. The very abundance of novelty at a world's fair defeats everything beyond the first stage of the educational process by diverting attention rapidly from one theme to another.

Among the thousands of novelties all seeming to be there for the sole purpose of furnishng amusement, there is one unique feature visitor, in fact, upon which the visitor is It would appear anomalous that such a featare should find a place upon a world's fair ground, where all else seems especially designed to invite investigation; yet this perticular demonstration involves a rivalry that s of exceeding interest elsewhere, and its reported progress is anxiously awaited by great numbers of persons in almost every State in the Union. It has direct participants located in many States extending from New England to Oregon and Texas This is the great dairy contest between cows of various thoroughbred breeds, to determine which breed and which particular cows among the several breeds can perform certain dairy achievements at the greatest profit. This It is therefore a little more than half accom plished. Every cow's food is weighed and charged to her account at uniform rates that were established in advance. The manager may feed each separate cow as he sees fit, but whatever she eats must stand against the cost of her product. Once the food is placed before her she must pay for it, and whatever she rejects she loses. Great skill is exercised in feeding each cow up to her safe capacity without overdoing it and cloying her. The constituent parts of the milk have each fat" is the most important and valuable, and the "solids not fat" come next. A combined mechanical and chemical test quickly determines these, from each milking of

the inspector.

While these cows are variously owned all over the country, each breed has separate quarters and works as the representative team of its respective breed. The exposi-tion recognizes various national breed associations, to which it assigns privileges. Each of these associations appoints its expert manager, feeders and carctakers, and de cides which cows among those offered shall be selected for the contest. Owners having fine cows are exceedingly anxious to have fine cows are exceedingly anxious to nave; their herds represented in the contest. The fame of some of these contesting cows is already noised abroad in dairy and breeding circles, and excitement is running high.

The visitor to the fair finds little satisfaction in the dairy barns. He has heard of this or that cow from his State and wants to see her. He finds himself railed off at some distance from her, but an attendant points her out, very likely lying down and chewing her out, while electrical fams are blowing the flies away from her and mitigating the effects of the heat. The visitor is quite creatfallen when he finds himself debarred from poking her with his came or umbrella to make her 'git up an 'stan' round. But such treatment is found to interfere with her functional duties, and her owner and the supporters of her breed have too much at stake to permit such familiarities. So the visitor has to be content with inquiring after her relative position on the score cardate here will be show ring classes, where specimens of the different breeds will be judged on points for prizes. their herds represented in the contest. The

cow, and her day's yield is credited to her by

after her relative poeition on the score carding the best he can do for his thirst for excitement. It have the can do for his thirst for excitement. It have the can do for his thirst for excitement. It have the can do for his thirst for excitement. It have the can do for his thirst for expectations of the different breeds will be appeared to the competition of the competition who could not understand it at all. But it is a mig and tuck race, just the same, in which even the betting mas a capital population, and any a herd owner would give \$5.00 to be able to place a winning cover of he own breed, in which even the betting mas and controlled the willing of the controlled th

fair a challenge by one upon the others to come out and show up is almost compulsory. As an exhibit the demonstration has little drawing power at the gate, yet it has its educational features and is more talked about in after years that many features more sensational at the time.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.

Some of Japan's Regular Resources. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the first six months of the present calendar year Japan's foreign commerce amounted to \$165. 260,000, an increase of \$14,285,000 over the corresponding period of 1903. The classifi-

Imports.....\$94.415.000, Increase..... Exports.....\$70,845,000, Increase......... \$5,705,000 Considering that Japan was at war for five of the six months covered, this is a remarkably good showing.

Regular Government expenditures, ordi-

Regular Government expenditures, ordinary and extraordinary, were \$119,715,000, a decrease of \$24,805,000 from the first half of 1903, while the revenue of \$128,400,000 was only \$17,335,000 less than last year. Consequently, there was a gain of \$7,420,000 in the national finances.

The note issue of the Bank of Japan was \$116,035,000, an increase of \$10,700,000; but at the same time the bank's gold reserve of \$46,905,000 showed an increase of \$10,110,000, only \$120,000 short of the increase of \$10,110,000, only \$120,000 short of the increase of \$10,110,000, against \$1,580,000 in 1903—five months. The import of gold and silver was \$36,149,000, against \$1,580,000 in 1903—five months. The import of gold and silver was \$4,074,000. These figures give us some idea of Japan's available wealth in hard cash.

Schenectady, Aug. 24.

An Impression of Minnesota's Governor. From the Kansas Clty Star. Governor S. R. Van Sant of Minnesota tells

tory of his experience with a tall, lank resid of Otter Tall county, who walked into his offic ernor. Governor Van Sant is somewhat less than average height, stockily built and rotund. His appearance is that of a prosperous busines.
"You the Governor?" the visitor asked. "Yes." Governor Van Sant resp "You fit the merger?" the man asked, doubt

fully.
"Our State was concerned in the fight," the Gov "Wall," the stranger retorted, "I walked in ninety ne miles to git a look at you. I jes' want to say FOR THREE-SCREW WARSHIPS.

Admiral Melville Thinks His Contention Sostained by Port Arthur Naval Fight. PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 25.-Rear-Admiral George W. Melville, retired, formerly Engineer-in-Chief of the United States navy, said to-day that although he would

refuse to discuss the naval battles in the Far East on account of President Roosevelt's admonitory order to public officials, he believed that if the Rurik, which was disabled by the bursting of a Japanese shell under her stern, had been a threescrew ship the whole of the Russian Port Arthur fleet would have escaped and joined the Vladivostok squadron. "We do not know whether the accounts

of the fight are correct," said Admiral Melville. "but the report says that by the explosion of a shell the rudder and one screw was disabled, rendering the Rurik unmanageable. Taking this for granted, being a twin-screw ship, the Rurik could not be run or manœuvred, and therefore was at the mercy of her enemy. The rest of the Russian fleet naturally fell in around her to protect her and received the weight of the enemy's fire, while the Rurik was vainly trying to repair the damage to her rudder and steering gear. Finally, after heroic efforts, the Rurik was abandoned to her fate, and the Russian fleet scattered, making the best of its way as per order

of the Admiral commanding. "Now here is a lesson we have learned from this fight alone. In battleship construction it is next to impossible to provide spare rudders or steering gear under water and out of the way of the enemy's fire-But, by the three-screw system, which I urged so valiantly, though vainly, on our board of construction, the whole problem s solved. For if, as in the case of the Rurik, the rudder and one propellor were shot away, with one centre screw and one wing screw uninjured the ship would have been perfectly manageable, the centre screw driving ahead and the remaining wing screw steering at will, by driving ahead, standing still, or even backing when necessary to steer the ship. All of these qualities of the three screw system are well known, have been exploited time and again, and in all their construction of ships of over 3,000 tons, the French, German and Russian navies are now fitted with the three-screw system, Great Britain and the United States alone neglect-ing this great military advantage in time of war, and the greatest source of economy in the use of fuel in time of peace.

in the use of fuel in time of peace.

"After setting forth all the advantages of the three-screw system to our board of construction, one of the brightest and wittiest members of the board came back at me and said: 'Why, chief, it is bad enough to have two screws in a commanding officer's head, without having three of them to think of.' He was right. But three screws in the manceuvring of a battle-ship has so many advantages over two

three screws in the manceuving of a battleship has so many advantages over two
screws, and this one item, so simple in comparison with the thousand and one other
things a commanding officer has to think
of, is small, indeed.

"In the future, after the lessons learned
from the disablement of the Russian cruiser
Rurik, more attention will be paid to
the three-screw system of propulsion.
Even though the rudder and centre screw
of a three-screw battleship be disabled,
the advantages of the twin-screw ship remain. In other words, the three-screw
system combines propulsive power and
rudder under all conditions."

cers of the navy said to-day in commenting

upon the accidental sinking at Newport of the submarine boat Porpoise to a depth of 120 feet and her return to the surface after her officers and crew had faced death for twenty minutes, that it showed very plainly that the whole submarine boat problem was yet in its experimental stage. There appears to be no certainty as to just what a submarine vessel will do at any given time, and it is recognised that the men who man this peculiar craft in a measure take their lives in their hands every time they go on an underwater run.

The experiments will be continued, howevery time they go on a sunderwater run. every time they go on an underwater re.

The experiments will be continued, lever, and in the course of time it is peoted that a submarine boat will be structed that will be as safe as any continued. oraft.

The Blackwell's Island Bridge.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I am informed that "the powers that be" have made streamous efforts to have the Blackwell's Island Bridge constructed in accordance with the original design. structed in accordance with the original design, which called for a width of 120 feet. The former Bridge Commissioner altered the design to 91 feet, and it is being constructed on that plan, which is a great mistake. Bridges are for all time, and the time is not far distant when this last one, being centrally located, will need to accommodate more traffic than either or all the bridges, for its terminal on Long Island will intercept all the railroads except some of the Brooklyn lines, and it will refleve the congestion at Hunter's Point ferry. The average man prefers to travel over a river rather than across or under it. I suggest that the contemplated across or under it. I suggest that the contemplated elevated railroads be eliminated and the bridge be made wider even than the original plan, so as to admit of the four tracks on one side, for steam and trolley cars, the other side for other valletes and pedestrians, and a middle section for electric witers. Programmits these and pecestrians, and a minute section for electric wires, pneumatic tubes, &c. As the piers are not completed, this plan will obviate any alterations ex-cept additional masonry on the sides of the piers, to

make them symmetrical.

A wide bridge means quick dispersion, and it probably can be constructed for less money than a narrow bridge with elevated railroads on it. The and the bridge being of the cantilever type, it can be ornamented to any extent and be made one of the attractions to our city. Also, its width and elevation over Blackwell's Island will admit the elevation over Blackwell's Island will admit the construction on it of an ideal place of recreation and social settlement for the denigens of our congested city on the East side. If these suggestions are carried out future generations will rise up and call this dynasty blessed.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., Aug. 24.